CITY INTELLIGENCE. TRACKS UP.

Cary Councils Have the Rails on Broad Street Removed in the Night. Last evening an animated spectacle was presented on Broad street, north of Market. The shifts, suberfoges, and evasions of the forwarding men on the former street in relation to the stipulated removal of the railway tracks at last culminated, by the intervention of certain legislation at Harrisburg, in the vention of certain legislation at Harrisburg, in the tring of a kind of Gordian knot, which it behooved Councils peremptorily to cut. And they did cut it. It will be remembered that the date originally specified for the taking up of the tracks on Broad street was the 1st of the present month. Previous to the arrival of that day, the parties who made use of the said tracks petitioned Councils for an extension of time. Taking that if the were allowed until the 1st of July, they would ask nothing more. Notwithstanding a great opposition to this extension evinced both in Councils and by the townspeople generally, it was stating that if the were allowed until the lat of July, they would ask nothing more. Notwithstanding a great opposition to this extension evinced both in Councils and by the townspeople generally, it was granted as a conciliatory measure, in the hope that by its allowance the difficulty would be definitively determined. The large majority of the forwarding merchants and others who employed the tracks on Broad street signed the agreement to request no further delay. Several of them, however—as might pow, in view of the recent occurrences, but has used to be used to the affect of them a loop hole of escape from its provisions. It is now reported that they raised some \$26,000 among themselves, to influence the Legislature to pass a bill providing that the city of Philadelphia should not remove the rails anness she reimbursed damages to the property owners on the street. Whether this report be true or not, certain it is that about two weeks since a bill of that character made its appearance at Harrisburg, but was not then considered. Yesterday, however, it was suddenly sprung in both houses, passed, but afterwards reconsidered and laid over in the lower house. City Councils, seeing their danger, yesterday afternoon likewise passed a resolution in reference to these same tracks. They anthorized the Mayor to forthwith remove all the rails on Broad street, and thus headed off the game of the "Broad street, and thus headed off the game of the "Broad street, and thus headed off the game of the reagaged, and everything gotten in readiness to have the tracks up before daylight this morning. At a quarter to 9 O'clock P. M. they commenced work. The novel sight of working scores by lanterns soon attracted large trowds, and the street was rapidly thronged with interested and amused spectators. The work progressed bravely. The rails came up rapidly and easily, were carelessly tossed to the side of the street, while they who had wrenched them from their hold went along to the next stretch. The "Broad street men" were taken comp street is a matter not how known. Some difficulty will be experienced in the task. It has been ascertained that nather the Pennsylvania Railroad nor the Reading Railroad had any part in getting the last bill before the Legislature. The "Broad street men" were its originators, furtherers, and supporters. Mr. Franciscus was informed by the officers of both the roads mentioned fartherers, and supporters. Art. Franciscus was informed by the officers of both the roads mentioned that they had no share in the matter; that they desired no additional delay. Yesterday morning, besides, Mr. Franciscus wrote a note to Mr. Kingston, of the Pennsylvania road, stating that, from present indications, the rails would all be up before daylight this morning, and requesting him not to allow any cars to remain at nightfall upon the tracks in Broad street. No partiality at all has been shown in the prosecution of the removal. The track of the Pennsylvania road running south from Market street to Olive, thence to the freight depot of the company, is also to be taken up. This morning the removed rails are being carted away by the city authorities, as they being to the city. Large crowds are congregated on the street watching operations. It is expected that an indignation meeting of the "Broad street men" will be held this afternoon. They manifest a great deal of bitter feeling at the action of the Councils. But who is to blame? Verily, they themselves.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

Anniversary of the Missionary Society. The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Bast German Methodist Episcopal Conference was held on Wednesday evening, in the Girard Avenue Methodist Church. Able addresses were made by members of the Conference. The contributions for the cause have increased during the year. The missions of the cause have increased during the year. the cause have increased during the year. The mission work in Germany is in a prosperous condition.

Members, 5928; chapels, 23; preaching places in circuits around chapels, 277; collections (gold), \$10.416;

Sunday schools, 139; scholars, 5868. The points occupied cover all Germany, occupy the German cantons of Switzerland, and extend to the Germans in Geneva and Paris. The Martin Mission Institute, just built at Frankfort-on-the-Main, called after the name of John T. Martin, Esq., of Brooklyn, L. I., who contributed twenty-five thousand dollars for that purpose, is a tower of strength. It is under the overlight of Rev. J. F. Hurst, D. D., well known in this land for his ripe scholarship. The Book Concern located at Bremen issue four periodical papers, The Wangelist, The Childron's Friend, The Missionary Gazette, and The Monthly Messenger. These find a circulation throughout Germany and Switzerland; also to the numerous German colonies and villages in Turkey, Russia, Hungary, and France. in Turkey, Russia, Hungary, and France.

To-day's Proceedings of the Conference. The business of the Conference was resumed this morning, at the church, Girard avenue, near Tweifth, Bishop Simpson, Moderator, in the chair.

Rev. Mr. Grim opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the journal of the previous day

was read and approved.

Rev. John C. Deininger was added to the Committee on Church Extension.

The report of the Port Mission of New York was The report of the Port Mission of New York was read. This mission has been inaugarated for the benefit of German emigrants arriving in this country. The managers have secured about five houses at the corner of Chamber and Pearl streets for the accommodation of emigrants and their children. The Mission House associated with it was established in 1866, and is one of the results of the centenary celebration of the Methodist Episcopal Church, \$20,000 of its capital being the centenary gift of the President of the Board of Trustees, J. Ockershausen, Esq.

During the year 2602 persons have been boarded in During the year 2602 persons have been carded in the Mission House, against 1456 during the first nine months of its existence. The greater number of these were from the West. The receipts of the year amounted to \$28,246.56, and the total disbursements \$28,178.76, leaving a balance of \$68. A circular letter in reference to lay delegation was read by the Section 1.

The subject of lay delegation in the Methodist Church was fully endorsed. The letter states that the introduction of laymen into the highest council of the Church is neither wrong in principle nor dangerons in practice. A committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Kirdler, Rev. C. Yost, and Rev. C. Blinn, to take charge of the letter and report on the

The statistics of the different churches for the astp year were then received, and taken charge of by ap-

propriate committees. resolution was adopted in relation to the decease of Rev. J. Lyon, former paster of the Girard Avenue German Methodist Church, and it was ordered that

German Methodist Church, and it was ordered that addresses should be made on Saturday moraing in relation thereto, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated.

John Fladd was elected to Local Deacon's orders, F. Glenk was admitted into full connection. Bishop Simpson then addressed the candidate in an admirable manner, calling his attention to the importance of relative as an elegency of new tensors. of piety as an element of power; the importance of the pastoral work, a faithful shepherd looking after the interests of the flock; preach with the Hely Ghost, looking for results; exhorted him to preach not merely for a living, but with a desire for the advancement of the cause of Christ. The spirit the advancement of the cause of Carist. The spirit of rationalism shown by many of the emigrants to this country could be rebuked as a minister of the Gospel by his doctrine, spirit, and life. It should be his aim to hold up Gospel truth in a way to convince

those who are in error.

F. Glenk was previously ordained a Deacon. John
Fladd was admitted on trial.

Fladd was admitted on trial.

Quite a number of places were put in nomination as the seat of Conference—Fortleth street, New York; Rochester; New Haven; Newark; Buffalo; Scranton; Baltimore. Fortleth street, New York, was fixed.

Rev. J. J. Fabricius Brunow was admitted into Conference yesterday. His orders were recognized, and he, on motion to-day, was excused from pursuing the studies covering four years. He made a kindly address, expressive of his love for the breth-ren, and his purpose to labor for Christ.

ANOTHER POLICE ORDER.—Chief Mulholland this morning called the Lieutenaus of Police together, and informed them that compaint had been entered, stating that some of the lieutenants and sergeants, in reproving their subordinates, were in the habit of using profane language. This, he said, must not be allowed, as it was not only in itself entirely unbecoming, but provocative of breaches of discipline.

A DERBICK FALLS Down.—About half-past a o'clock last evening, as a tugboat was towing a brig from Mead street wharf, the fluke of the anchor which was hanging on the bow of the brig caught in the foot of the immense derrick erected on the said of the pier, and pulled it to the ground. There end of the pier, and pulled it to the ground. There were a number of children on the wharf at the time, but fortunately none were injured. Several hogsbeads of molasses were destroyed.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Annual Report of the Controllers—Opera-ions During the Year 1868.

From the Fitteenth Annual Report of the Board of Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1868, which has just been published, we extract several import-ant and interesting passages.

Daniel Steinmetz, Esq., the President of the Board, in his special report to the Controllers, thus enume-rates in detail the result of the past year's action:—

rates in detail the result of the past year's action:

"A therough revision of studies. A reorganization of divisions, and the establishment of the sensor class. A careful examination and reduction of text-books. A classification of all unclass filed schools. The formation of a new code for the qualification of teachers. The adoption of a new set of laws and rules for the government of the beard and the schools. The qualification of 23 new teachers. The examination and passage of 9345 bills, and drawing of warrants for the same. Finishing of 21 new buildings, at a cost of \$22,595 co. Expending for special items of repairs in the various sections, the sum of \$17,719. Expenditure of \$1,678,316 76 for current expenses of salaries of teachers and housekeepers, rents, furniture, stows and furnaces, repairs, etc., including the purchase and distribution of the following supplies.

181,934 volumes of books. 334 dozon interacts.

volumes of books, charts, cards, etc. freams paper, gross pens, gross pens, gullons ink, dozen slates. 338 dozon inketands and wells.
5 casks slate pencils.
9.0 gross chalk to 0 tons ceal.
632 packages kindling wood.

Concerning the salaries of the male teachers in our public schools, Mr. Steinmetz says:

"In other cities the salaries of teachers are fixed by the department having charge of school interests. In Philadelpha the whole matter is practically under the control of the city Councils, and notwithstanding your board have frequently asked for an advance of salary for the male principals of grammar schools, yet as frequently has to been denied. It has consequently become a matter of grave concern to determine from what source wale teachers are in future to be obtained.

cern to determine from what source wale teachers are in future to be obtained.

"The highest salary paid in a grammar school is \$1650, and for this sum is demanded an amount of talent which would command a much larger compensation in almost any other profession. It is declared that teachers are to be found willing to take the position at the salary. This is true: but generally the incumbent is either too old to seek a change of profession in life, or accepts the position as a temporary promotion, expecting to leave it when something better offers. How many of our prominent male teachers of other days are now occupied in commercial employments, which afford them a much better compensation than public school teaching, which they were obliged to abandon, because it did not yield them a respectable living for their families?

"It is a mortifying reflection, that the great city of Phila-

abandon, because it did not yield them a respectable living for their families?

"It is a mortifying reflection, that the great city of Philadelphia compels her male teachers to give the best years of their lives to her service without adequate compensation, and when age brings weakness and decay, permits them to be removed from position, to depend, it may be, upon the cold charity of the world for daily bread."

In reference to the reduction of the number of pupils in the public schools, Mr. Steinmets says:—

"The annual statement of the number of pupils in attendance at the public schools, would seem to indicate there had been a falling off, as compared with the attendance of last year.

"This arises from the introduction of the new rule of semi-annual instead of quarterly promotions; and as the semi-annual promotions occur in July and January, we are, of course, deprived of the benefit, in this year's exhibit, of the one just at hand.

"Immediately after an examination, and consequent promotion, the lower schools are enabled to receive the applicants who may have been waiting admission, perhaps for months, and thus the aggregate number is largely increased.

"The increase following the January examination should

for months, and thus the January examination should creased.

"The increase following the January examination should be added to the past year, to show the proper increase since last report. The discrepancy arises only for the year of the introduction of the new rule, and will not appear in future experience, as hereafter every year will have its proper apportionment."

The Expenditures During 1868 for the different sections are set forth in the following statement :-

| Control of the Contro | 1850 | duries of Trachers, | Total |
|--|----------|---------------------|----------------|
| High School | | £27,875 83 | \$33,743.79 |
| Normal " | SERVICE. | 8,510.00 | 12,394.63 |
| First 80 | etion | 25,95340 | 26,903.90 |
| Second | .66 | 27,359.00 | 42,004 81 |
| Third | 44 | 26,921.00 | 42,323 53 |
| Fourth | ** | 21,234.00 | 34,034 40 |
| Fifth | 24 | 22,542.00 | 32,590.72 |
| Sixth | 14. | 16,483 00 | 26,523.48 |
| Seventh | 300 | 24,487-63 | 40,957-00 |
| Eighth | 11 | 16,381-00 | 25,310 26 |
| Ninth | ** | 16,325.00 | 26,835.32 |
| Tenth | 44 | 24,555:00 | 36,098 01 |
| Eleventh | .44 | 19,899.00 | 28,382-29 |
| Twelfth | 44 | 16,353-32 | 42,418:35 |
| Thirteenth | ** | 18,267.00 | 29,137-97 |
| Fourteenth | 24 | 38,952 00 | 52,725 46 |
| Fifteenth | | 36,049 90 | 59,170.77 |
| Sixteenth | 14 | 21,393.00 | 34,124.89 |
| Seventeenth | ** | 21,291-00 | 31,711:56 |
| Eighteenth | 44 | 82,087:00 | 50,312-91 |
| Nineteenth | 186 | 29,218:00 | 45,270 35 |
| Twentieth | 44 | 39,058-70 | 57,236,42 |
| Twenty-first | 44 | 17,725.14 | 25,892.48 |
| Twenty-second | ** | 23,322.45 | 31,423.71 |
| Twenty-third | 34 | 27.471.10 | 38,178 80 |
| Twenty-fourth | 16 | 16,218 48 | 27,912:04 |
| Twenty-lifth | 44 | 16,860 23 | 30,589-90 |
| Twenty-sixth | 3.5 | 22,956:11 | 36,003.54 |
| Twenty-seventh | 44 | 21,246.46 | 32,811 65 |
| Twenty-cighth | | 9,264-51 | 14,137.71 |
| | | \$661,260-26 | \$1,057,150-65 |
| General exp | enses. | **** | . 19,666-11 |
| Night Schoo | is (Col | ored) | 1,500:00 |
| Section Control of the Control of th | | | |

New School Houses. The following shows the appropriations and expenditures for new school houses in the different sections during the year 1868:-

Amount

| | A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR | Announce | Amount | Thursday. |
|---|--|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| ŀ | SECTIONS. | Appro- priated. | Paid. | Balance. |
| ŀ | First | \$9,350 | | \$9,350 |
| ı | Second | 7,206 | 27,175 | 31 |
| ŀ | Third | 12,263 | 12,263 | 27.0 |
| ľ | Fourth | 23,522 | 11,102 | 12,420 |
| ı | Fifth | 55,000 | 10000000 | 55,000 |
| ŀ | Sixth | 15,036 | 15,035 | |
| ı | Seventh | 26,110 | 12,077 | 14,033 |
| I | Ninth | 18,875 | 10,139 | 8,736 |
| l | Tenth | 23,175 | 9.338 | 13,838 |
| ۱ | Eleventh | 23,400 | 3,400 | 20,000 |
| l | Twelfth | 19,268 | 7,870 | 11,395 |
| ۱ | Thirteenth | 9,113 | 9,113 | |
| I | Fourteenth | 12,476 | 7,947 | 6,529 |
| ۱ | Fifteenth | 24,443 | 24,443 | 1111 |
| ١ | Sixteenth | 9.269 | 9,269 | |
| ۱ | Seventeenth | 45,000 | 32,548 | 12,452 |
| ١ | Eighteenth | 16,206 | 16,206 | 4444 |
| ١ | Nineteenth | 8,338 | 8,339 | 2000 |
| 1 | Twenty-first | 4,764 | **** | 4,761 |
| ١ | Twenty-third | 2,469 | 2,469 | CA 57.7 |
| ١ | Twenty-fourth | 25,970 | 24,269 | 1,701 |
| 1 | Twenty-fifth | 6,860 | 2,837 | 4,023 |
| I | Twenty-sixth | 12,000 | 5,440 | 6,580 |
| ı | To reimburse the City | | 19/ | |
| 1 | Treasurer | 48,678 | | 48.674 |
| | Contingencies | 7,548 | 3,811 | 3,737 |
| | S. Omning Charles () | 740.40 | 75.07 | - |
| | | \$466,335 | \$935,092 | \$231,243 |
| | McClellan School | | | 80000000 |
| | House, 25th Section, | | 14,976 | 24 |
| | 22 / 41 / 22 / 11 / 23 / 13 / 13 | - | 7-31-1-1 | - |
| | | \$481,335 | \$250,068 | \$231,126 |
| | Ord. June 29, 1868 | 33,616 | 22,799 | 10,817 |
| | | - | Desired Street or | |
| | 444 | ARACA A ARACA | and the first of the feet | March 4 4 1 40 4 40 |

Total...... \$514,951 \$272,867 \$241,943 The Girls' Normal School. In the report of Mr. George W. Fetter, the Principal of the Girls' Grammar School, we find the following statement, giving the attendance, admissions, and withdrawals since the last report ;ling school January 1, 1868. ited or discontinued from January 1 to February

Remaining...
Admitted at the close of the term...
Never attended.
Attending school February 17, 1868.
Graduated or discontinued at the close of or during the term ending July 16, 1868. Remaining.
Admitted at the close of the term.
Attending school September 7, 1888.
Discentinued from September 7, 1898, to December

the purposes of a Normal School since the change in its organization, in 1865. Its usefulness is manifest, from the interest exhibited and objects aimed at by its pupils and graduates, as shown in the following

Left during the year by graduation.... before graduation Total

Engaged in teaching during the same period.

Graduates still unemployed, desiring to teach.

Graduates who do not intend to teach.

Left on account of ill health, etc.

Total

In the report of the Principal of the Central High School, we do not find any statement of the numbers in attendance, etc., but simply the announcement that "the average attendance is greater than it has been for some years."

The Building Contracts. The Building Contracts.

Mr. Lewis H. Esler, the Inspector of School Buildings, in concluding his report, says:

"In conclusion, the Inspector may be permitted to call the attention of the board to the necessity of westing out inferior and irresponsible contractors. The present system of awarding contracts to men not known as good mechanics or responsible and reliable men, merely because they are the lowest bidders, and can produce, from among the men who expect to furnish them with the materials, sursties for the performance of their contracts, has largely augmented the labors of the Committee on Property, and has resulted in several instances in failures to finish the buildings, and in others in the very inferior buildings of which just complaint is made in several sections, and which the inspector has been powerless to provent."

A TRIFLE WEDDING-certainly a novel and into A TRIFLE WEDDING—certainly a novel and inte-resting affair—occurred on Wednesday afternoon at the Thirty-eighth Street Methodist Episcopal Churchf West Philadelphia. The three brides were all daugh-ters of John Blakeley, Esq. of this city. In the presence of an immense audience, the triple ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. A. Cleveland, the pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Dickenson, of Pottsville.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Last evening about 11 o'clock, fire broke out in the rear basement of store No 231 Market street, and before the flames were extinguished they had extended to the stores adjacent on either side, and to several houses on Church alley. Up to this time the origin of the fire is involved in mystery.

The buildings were all four stories in height, and ran through to Church street. They were occupied and owned by the following firms, whose losses and insurances are as follows:—No. 231 Market street was occupied by Nolen, Norris & Co. Loss on stock and fixtures, \$20,000, which is insured in the Reliance of this city for \$5000, and in three Baismore companies for \$5000 each. The first floor of No. 220 Church alley was occupied by J. T. Sproul & Co., dealers in woollen and cotton warps, who sustained slight damage and are fully covered by insurance. The upper stores were occupied by George H. Oberteufer, Agent for A. Rusch & Co., of New York, importers of foreign siik and cotton dress goods. The stock was valued at \$150,000, and is badly damaged by smoke. Loss cannot be estimated, but is insured in city. New York, New England, and foreign companies. The building belongs to the Alex, Fulierton estate, and is damaged to the extent of \$5000. Insured in the Hand-in-Hand and other companies.

The tenunts of No. 229 Market street are S. T. Ange & Co., dealers in cloths and white goods. The stock, which is valued at \$50,000, is almost entirely destroyed, Insured for \$25,000, as follows:—Royal.

Signod

Nos. 227 Market street and 216 Church alley is occupied by the extensive dry goods firm of H. C. Trunick & Co. Their stock, valued at \$100,000 is considerably damaged by water and smoke, and is insured for \$70,000, as follows:—

Queen, of London and Liverpool. \$10,000 hnperial, of London 10,000 Actna, of Hartford, Conn. 10,000 Continental, New York. 10,000 Commerce, Hartford, Conn. 5,000 Union Mutual, Phila. 5,000

Union Mutual, Phila. Reliance, Philada. Phœnix, Hartford, Conn..... THE SMITH MYSTERY.

Continuation of the Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Girard Hall Tragedy.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sit-

ting at his office, continued his inquest upon the body of Joseph H. Smith, who was found dead under sus-plcious circumstances, in a hall at Sixth street and Girard avenue, on the 24th uit.

The following additional evidence was elicited:—

Cirard avenue, on the 24th uit.

The following additional evidence was elicited:—
Detective Officer Levy sworn—On the night in question was called to Sixth and Girard avenue; was told that a murder had been committed there; went into the room and saw the body lying on a chest just inside the door; the body was lying on its back, the face inclined to the south and the head hanging over the edge of the chest; the hands were tied, but not tightly; the distance between the hands were not covered up when I got there; the cover was over his feet and partly over his body; he was lying on the cover; the feet also were tied; didn't disturb anything; awaited the arrival of the Coroner; Deputy Goroner Fletcher arrived there very soon.

James Seddon sworn—Live at No. 1225 Frankford street; went to the hall at Sixth street and Girard avenue on Wednesday morning and inquired for the janitor; he was not present at the time, but came afterwards; we went up stairs to look at costumes; I selected one; he started to wrap it up and I told him I would not want it until 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I then went down stairs, but went up again to get a mask for the suit, he showed me one, and I took it; paid him for the suit; two Iwenty-five cent notes; left my card with him and told him I would be back for the costume and mask in the afternoon; went back about five o'clock; rang the bell; no person answered; the door was open and I entered; went up stairs; found everything in confusion; a trunk was open and the things in it in disorder; the carpet was torn; at in box broken open; a board of the floor was removed; called and no person answered; went down stairs and inquired for the janitor; was told at the drug store that he had probably gone to supper and would be back about half-past 5 o'clock; didn't want to wait an hour and a half; it was then about 6 o'clock; went back to the hall and called twice "Hollo!" no person replied; took down my bundle and went out; went to the drug store that he find and went out; went to the drug store t store again and requested the clerk to inform Smith that I had got my bundle; afterwards went out to Frankford in the half-past 5 o'clock dummy; didn't see the deceased lying there when I went into the room; had I noticed the blanket under which he was lying I would not have disturbed it; had he been lying exposed I could not have helped seeing him.

The jury rendered the following verdict:-That the said Joseph W. Smith came to his death by violence, viz.: - Gun-shot wound of the head and strangulation at the hands of some person or per-sons to this jury unknown, at the Hall southwest Sixth street and Girard avenue, March

SWINDLING.—Yesterday afternoon two men called at the residence of Dr. Walker, at Broad and Jeffer-son streets, and offered for sale tickets which it was alleged were for the benefit of the Relief Active Association. The performance was to be given on the 16th instant, at Carneross & Dixey's. Mrs. Walker purchased two and the fellows left. The Dector just then stepped in, and on being told of the transaction followed them, and succeeded in catch-ing one of them, who gave the name of John P. Medary. Alderman Hood held him for a further hearing. The tickets were taken to the manager of the above lace of amusement this morning and he declared them bogus.

A Young Thier,-George Gartland, aged ten years his grandfather, John Davison, at Newark, N. J. Yesterday, during the absence of Mr. Davison and his wife, George went up stairs and broke open a trunk, which contained \$52. This he took and got on the first train from New York, and came to this city. The robbery was discovered in the meantime, and the telegraph brought into requisition. On the arrival of the cars at West Philadelphia Policeman Ingram nabbed the little scamp and locked him up. Alderman Randall committed him to the House of

THE INDIANS.

A Desperate Fight on Shields River-Horrible Mutilation.

From the St. Louis Republican, April 5. A communication was received yesterday at military headquarters in this city from Captain E. W. Clift, of the 13th Infantry, dated at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, March 14, 1869, giving an account of Indian barbarities and of a severe fight on Shields river. Captain Clift reports that on the morning of the 13th of March he pro-ceeded to Shields river, commonly called Twenty-five Yard creek," in pursuit of hostile

Indians reported to be in that vicinity. About 9 o'clock in the morning he found the bodies of two men named John McDaniels and Frank Leonard, about half a mile east of Shields river, and six miles north of the Yellowstone. They were stripped and mutilated in the most horrible manner. The bodies were pierced with spears and arrows, and the heads were literally cut to pieces with an axe. At about 1 o'clock A. M. Captain Clift discovered a party of Indians coming from the south side of Sheep Mountain. and others from between Sheep and Crazy Girl's Mountains. He then took a position on rising ground to be west of the river. The Indians ost no time in crossing, and the fight com-

menced at once. The ground was broken into ravines, ledges and small knolls on all sides, which afforded his position several times, and thus obliged the Indians to expose themselves in moving from point to point. The fight was kept up in this manner for four hours, when the Indians withdrew. In the engagement the Indians had four men and two horses killed. Our loss was only one horse caused by through his ridge. them cover. Consequently the Captain changed one horse, caused by throwing his rider and running through the lines.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 Chesnut Street

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSUR-and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference. Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. APPLE, CHERRY, AND PEAR DWARF and Standard, large-size Shade Trees. Evergreens for hedging lawse, etc. Address MOORESTOWN, N. J.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

DRY GOODS.

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on

The First of May Next,

WILL OFFER THE

Most Extraordinary Concentration

OF BARGAINS IN

GOODS DRY

EVER

Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivailed for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent

ONE PRICE.

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS

Guaranteed as Represented.

CARD.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between AMES MCMULLAN and E. W. LEHMAN is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

The business of the late firm will be settled by JAMES MCMULLAN. April 1, 1869.

JAMES McMULLAN, thankful for the patronage of his customers and kind friends, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same to his successor, GEORGE MILLIKEN.

NOW OPENING. LINEN GOODS

AND

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

GEORGE MILLIKEN

SUCCESSOR TO

JAMES M'MULLAN,

1128 CHESNUT St.,

NEXT TO BAILEY'S,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, 12th inst., WITH

A FRESH STOCK Best Shirting Linens,

TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, ALL SIZES,

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

Linen Sheetings, Pillow Casings

Towellings, Diapers, Linen' Lawns and Cambrics Linen Hollands, Stair Coverings, Crumb Cloths, Furniture Coverings, etc. etc. LADIES' AND GENTS'

Linen Handkerchiefs

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, the usual line of

Housekeeping Dry Goods,

FLANNELS, MARSEILLES

PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS. WINE CLOTHS AND TABLE COVERS, FURNITURE CHINTZES,

COTTON SHEETINGS.

Goods Generally. White

In order to retain the patronage of the old customers of the store, as well as to gain many new ones, we intend that all the goods we offer shall be firstclass in quality, and marked to sell at the lowest

Mr. McMullan's Salesladies will continue with us.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer, NO. 1128 CHESNUT STREET

AND

NO. 828 ARCH STREE.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and

WILL CURE

MANDRAKE PILLS

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in ficsh; the diseased matter ripeus in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phiegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gull bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gail bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Bebenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

8CHENCK'8 SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimu ant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Wby physiciaus do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking ap the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarra, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, broncheal irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach. the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in fleeh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE.

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thou-ands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY, Where all letters for advice must be addressed

He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is \$5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweea Tonic, each 21.50 per bottle, or \$7 a half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 19 fwimep

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Army Orders-The Route to the Pacific-Foreign Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 9.

Myers vs. Moffet. The Honse, by a vote of ayes 105, nays 39, has seconded the previous question on the resolution giving Leonard Myers the seat in the House from the Third District of Pennsylvania, now occupied by John Moffet.

There is another hour for debate, after which a vote will be taken on the resolution admitting Mr. Myers to his seat.

The vote on seconding the demand for the

previous question shows that Myers will be given the seat by a very large majority. Moffet is now addressing the House in his own defense, and making his farewell speech. The Only Nomination

Sent in to the Senate to-day was W. H. Barnes, Collector of the First district of Pennsylvania. Despatch to the Associated Press.

General orders just issued from army headquarters announces the following depots of the Quartermester Department as general depots.—New York, Philiadelphia, and Schuyikill Arsenal; Washington and Jeffersonville, Indiana. The officers in charge will report direct to the Quartermaster-General. All other depots are under orders of the commanding generals of the military departments in which they are situated.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the route of travel to the Pacific coast is fixed by the Pacific Railroad, and two hundred dollars advance mileage will be paid to officers under orders from the East to California, Oregon, etc., or vice versa, upon application to the Quartermaster-General. Army Orders.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.
Continued from the Third Edition.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Thurman said that the power of Congress in relation to changing the Constitution was merely the proposing of amendments. But the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) proposed that Congress, having already submitted the fifteenth constitutional amendment to the people, should now go on and coerce certain States into ratifying it. This would be an outrage, not only upon the people of those States, but upon the people of all the States, by forcing negro suffrage upon them. Indeed, he understood the Senator to say that one great object of his amendment was to override the will of the people of his State, Indiana.

Mr. Morton—Not to override the will of the people, but to override a revolutionary party in Indiana, which seeks to thwart the will of the people.

Mr. Thurman—If the Senator really believes that the people of Indiana are in favor of negro suffrage, why not consent to submit it to them directly, and not attempt to force it upon them by a Legislature elected on the Chicago platform, which expressly disavowed the intention to force negro suffrage on the States in the Union?

After some remarks by Mr. Thurman, the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas—Meers, Abbott, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Osborne, Pool, Peale, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Sunner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—30.

Nays—Meesers, Anthony, Bayard, Boroman, Casserly, Conking, Davis, Kdmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Sawyer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, and Willey—20.

Mr. Trumbull proposed several amendments designed to remove ambiguities in the original bill, which were agreed to.

On notion of Mr. Edmunds, the sixth section, authorizing the Commanding General to suspend until the action of the Legislature all laws that he may deem unjust and oppressive, was stricken out.

Mr. Edmunds offered t

a complete restoration, until their action shall be approved by Congress.

Mr. Davis understanding that the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas were willing to accept the bill as passed by the House, he had not intended to say anything against it, although opposed to it; but he could not let that most uncenstitutional and outrageous addition to the bill pass without protesting against it.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable. LONDON, April 9.-The political news is unim. portant. While the Evening Standard (Conservative) sharply criticizes the annual budget introduced in the House of Commons last evening, the rest of the press is favorable generally to it and enlogizes the

The French Bank. Paris, April 9 .- The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 7,000,00francs.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- William D. Vanwagner was before Magistrate Kerr charged with attempting to defraud. Mr. Charles H. Elliott, No. 46 South Third street, testified that the defendant called on him and made arrangements to rent desk called on him and made arrangements to rent desk room in his office, stating that he was the agent of the house of A. L. Vaughan & Co., Bankers and Brokers, of New York city, and gave the name of Farnham. Some clothing came in there, and the man asked for Mr. Farnham, and defendant said the clothing could be left, and he would send the money this morning, but the man would not leave the goods. C. T. Read, doing business at No. 303 Chesnut street, testified that defendant came in there and bought a suit of clothing, which he directed to be sent to his office, stating that his father would pay for them; in the afternoon witness saw him over in another clothing store, and he informed the sales man of the above fact.

W. H. Ryan testified that he was employed at War-burton's hat store; that prisoner bought a hat, and ordered it to be sent to No. 46 South Third street; a bill was made out, and he endorsed it, "Pay bearer—

W. H. F.;" the hat was sent and returned.

Detective Gordon testified that he arrested defendant, and found on him six pawn tickets, two of which were on parties in the city, and the remainder New York. Held in \$1000 ball to answer. Patrick Coyle, for breaking the jaw of Owen Shields, at Twenty-second and Washington avenue, was held for trial. Owen had paid the costs to get Patrick out of the station house, and were on their way home, when, without cause, Patrick struck him.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-3 P. L. Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New ork house the following:— York house the following:

N. Y. Central R. 168% Clev. and Toledo R. 97%
N. Y. and Erie R. 34% Toledo and Wabash. 69
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 97
Cle. and Pitt. R. 91
Chi. and N. W. com. 84% Wells, Fargo. 31
Chi. and R. R. 131
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 131, 60
Pacific Mail Steam. 93% West, Union Tel. 41%

West, Union Tel. 41%

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. BETWEEN BOARDS.

Baltimore, April 9.—Cotton very dull, and nominally 20. Flour active; Howard street superfine, 86:66 %; do. extra, \$7:68 75; do. family, \$0:610 50; City Mills superfine, \$86:66 50; do. extra, \$7:25-89 25; do. family, \$9:00 912 75; Western superfine, \$86:66 25; do. extra, \$2:50:68 25; do. family, \$8:75-89 50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and receipts small; white, \$16:85c; yellow, \$16:85c. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork quiet at \$20:6250. Bacon quiet; rib sides, \$16:96:163/c.; clear sides, \$17:66:173/c.; shoulders, \$14:96:143/c.; hams, 20:621. Lard dull at 20c. Whisky dull and nominally 92c.

-Ten per cent. of the population of the city of Mexico have been in prison the past year.

-George Peabody's health is continually failing, and the sea breezes of Brighton afford him o no relief.

of Pottsville.